SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS

CHURCH MUST SUBMIT

Freuch Radicais Bound to Break Ecclesiastical Influence in Politics.

BOURGEOIS READY TO YAKE THE STEP

Will Propose ? Bill to Tax the Church Property at Large.

WILL END MONARCHICAL ASPIRATIONS

Clericals Can No Longer Furnish Funds to Aid Attacks from Bourbons.

ITS IMMEDIATE SUCCESS NOT CERTAIN

Premier's Plan May Go Through the Chamber Easily Enough, but the Senate Will Prove More Difficult.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) PARIS, Jan. 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Whether or not the report tonight that the present radical because of his too great friendliness toward the promise "of a bill to regulate associations as a prelude to the separation of church and state." This bill will shortly be introduced, and it will, the World correspondent has reason to state, be made a pretext for a determined effort on the part of the government to break the power of the ecclesiastical organizations in France. This is the radical program in opposition to the ministry's announcement in November, 1893, of a new rappreachement between church and state, hostile to each other since the days of Gambetta. Leo XIII had previously issued his conciliatory message to the republic, which led to the formation of the rallies party among the French Catholics, who have given but qualified support to the republic. FOLLOWS RIBOT'S LEAD.

The forthcoming bill had a predecessor in the measure proposed by M. Ribot after the fall of Casimir-Perier and Dupuy, by which a heavy tax was imposed upon ecclesiastical property on the ground that such property had never paid any succession duty, for religious orders never die. This plan was estimated to produce 25,000,000 francs yearly. It was bitterly opposed by the clergy, who appealed to Leo XIII, but he declined to intervene, and left them complete liberty of action, but Ribot fell, and the French clergy and moarchists urged upon erful commands. President Faure that, as he owed his election to their votes, he must entrust the formation of a new cabinet to the clericals' nominee. Faure, however, had the fear of Casimir-Perier's fate before his eyes, and the radical Bourgeois was summoned. This was the face. Look at the situation, as we at once accepted by clericals, and doubtless know it to exist, from the information we at the Vatican, as extremely hostile to their receive daily from the various commands in interests, a feeling intensified by the acceptance of the foreign portfolio by M. Bertholot. The sturdiest of French laicists doubted up to the time whether M. Bourgeois would have the courage to enter upon the crusade, but your correspondent has learned from a near political friend of the premier the main points of the proposed bill.

GIVES IMMUNITY TO SOME. It will give, in the first place, complete liberty of association, which has been denied since the days of Gambetta, but it will strictly define the position of permanent associations possessing real estate, and will 'A handful of, say thirty or forty, Spanish compel all such organizations to prove their "rubile utility." Many humanitarian societies, such as the Society for Saving Human Life, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to animals, etc., are recognized by the government as being of public utility. Several religious orders already enjoy such recognition, among others the Jesuits, the Domf icans and the Little Sisters of the Poor. But besides these well known societies there are in France hundreds of religious as sociations possessing enormous wealth in stocks, vineyards, estates and buildings whose public utility, it is claimed, is not

The associations will be required by the forthcoming bill to furnish proofs of their public utility, as well as detailed statements of their wealth and the use to which it is put. If proof of public utility is not furnished the associations may be dissolved and their property confiscated. In any case the property returns will be used as a basis for taxation.

CATCHES THEM AGAIN.

Under the Ribot law the many religious associations, among others the Dominicans and the Jesuits, commissioned a certain number of their members to solicit legacies. Ir order to circumvent the heavy death duties levied in France upon all bequests to associations, it has been customary for some time for legacies thus obtained to be bequeathed to a member of the order instead of to the order itself.

The new bill authorizes the relatives and heirs of the testator, who has thus bequeathed money or lands to a member of a religious order, to collect and produce proof that the order itself and not the individual member was intended to be the real beneficiary. If such proof can be produced the bequest will be annulled and the property divided among the natural heirs. Moreover, the order thus proved guilty of fraud will be liable to cancellation of the recognition of its public utility, and consequently will be liable to dissolution and its property may be confiscated. Property thus confiscated probably would be applied to the relief of the poor or the creating of an insurance fund against old

WILL BREAK THE CHURCH'S POWER. "In this way," said M. Bourgeois' friend, "the government hopes to obtain effective control of the religious associations by purely fiscal and legal means, and to prevent clerical organizations from ever becoming centers for monarchist propaganda or from furnishing vast sums of money for a monarchist campaign, as was done during the Boulangist episode. It is hoped also to cripple the French church as a political machine and to render innocuous any further politica order that may be received from the Vat-

But will M. Bourgeois succeed? His bill probably will pass the Chamber of Deputies, but in the Senate the battle will be fierce, for in the latter body the clericals are strong. both in membership and in influence.

Should the Senate reject the bill and leadlock result, Parliament probably would be dissolved and a radical majority returned sufficiently strong, perhaps, to awe the SenSANGUILLY HAS A NOTED LAWYER. His Appeal to Madrid Will Be Pre-sented by Senor Salmeron.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 25,—(New York olas Salmeron, a famous lawyer and politician of Spain, will represent General Julio Sanguilly in the Madrid court, to which the latter appealed after he was convicted here of treason and sentenced to life imprison-

On Wednesday night a small detachment of insurgents rode to the town of Cidra and inquired for the nearest physician, then rode to his home, pulled him out of bed and took him to a place four miles distant, where there was a strong insurgent encampment. Four rebels had been seriously wounded: When the doctor had dressed their wounds

he was permitted to go home. A new military hospital is to be opened soon in Matanzas. It will have accommodations for 250 patients. Word comes from Pinar del Rio today that Maceo, with many AMNESTY DECREE VERY AMBIGUOUS sick men, encamped on the 19th near Sabalo. His command was closely pursued by the Spanish column under General Luque. At Sabalo Macco's men looted the stores and took horses, provisions and arms.

A train reached Matanzas Thursday with ten Spanish soldiers, who were wounded in an engagement between the rebels and a detachment of General Pratt's command. Reports received say the insurgents are well scattered over Matanzas province, and are continually marching, burning property government has decided to recall M. de and destroying railroad bridges. At Bena-Behaine, French ambassador to the Vatican, vitas they burned the station, cut the telegraph wires and tore up the rails. The the pope, is true, it seems certain that same band demolished the aqueduct supplying Premier Bourgeois means to make good his Matanzas City with water, broke the machindeclaration soon after taking office of pro- ery and left nothing but a small shed used pasing some drastic measures against the for a dwelling by a guard. The same day church in France. M. Bourgeois' first of- the insurgents, under Rafael Cardenas, had a ficial statement in the Chamber contained skirmish near the San Caljeno sugar plantation estate, near Cidra. Four insurgents were killed. At San Miguel a band of insurgents, 1,500 strong, visited that town and during the past fortnight, has hed a number took all the horses. SIZES UP SOME MISTAKES.

One who has closely followed the course of Mairs in Cuba said to me today: "It must be acknowledged that the Spanish military authorities in power at the beginning of the revolution underrated it. They treated it as many's pretensions as a colonial power, was the rebel force after the battle. Gomez's an ordinary riot, a small sized insurrection or limited uprising of certain elements on this island that could be put down promptly without calling in the aid of the duly organ- tag, which expires in 1898, will not vote bands under Alverez and Nunez. The Spanized military forces. Subsequent events, however, proved that this was a grave mistake. We have come to realize that we are not dealing with an everyday, unorganized unarmed band of rebels or bandits, but are compelled to face well organized rebel troops. commanded by officers of ability and not unfamiliar with the art of modern warfare. The Spanish commanders in charge during the early stages of the rebellion committed a grave blunder by dividing, cutting up the powerful army Spain sent to Cuba into a large number of small detachments, and distributing them over the Island instead of massing the troops in large forces, thus creating pow-

"I am at a loss to conceive how it could be possible for the insurgents to enter Havana province. If I were commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces today I would feel certain that utter defeat was staring me in Cuba. Maceo is virtually cut off from Gomez The latter is well east and hampered; a sick man, knowing he is being pursued by strong columns of our forces. Look at Gomez. He sent a detachment of his troops to Matanzas province, ordering the insurgents under Alvarez to join him and strengthen his command We succeeded in cutting Alvarez off. They cannot join. I can foresee nothing but absolute defeat of the rebel forces."

"One more point I want to mention. Reports have been circulated in the United States and elsewhere telling yarns like this: soldiers attacked the insurgents, 1,000 strong. The Spanish defeated the 1,000 insurgents This is ridiculous on its face. Such trash helped materially to discredit the official reports given out by the Spanish military au-

"We want the American public to feel that we always tell the truth in our dispetches, no matter if the truth hurts. To tell the exact truth is always best in the end." ROEDER.

GUATEMALA, Jan. 25 .- (New York World colony met Thursday to devise means of helping Spain against Cuba and subscribed \$11,000 to be delivered to the Spanish min-

GENERAL GARCIA SAILS FOR CUBA. Has a Large and Well Equipped Ex-

pedition with Him. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.-The Press will print tomorrow: "It is stated in this city, from what is considered authoritative sources, that General Garcia, the most distinguished Cuban general now outside o Cuba, sailed from this port on Thursday of this week on board the fruit steamer Bernard, bound for Cuba, and that he will land there with the most formidable expedition that has ever left this country. I is said he will take command of the ex-

pedition on the high seas, where he will meet the fruit steamer Jasof with over 300 men and a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board. General Garcia came to this city from England on January 18, accompanied by his two sons, Carlos and Justa. His every movement was watched by

agents of the Spanish government. He knew this, and as a last resort he separated from his son Justa, and gave the information of the expedition into his hands. The Spanish government's agents paid no attention to young Garcia, and he succeeded so well, it is said, six days ago the steamer Jasof, belonging to a fruit firm, sailed out of New York harbor, having on board a large number of Cubans, over 50,000 rounds of immunition, 200 rifles and some field artillery. General Garcia and his son Carlos were taken on board the Jasof at sea. The Jasof is expected to reach a point off the Florida coast today, where the transfer of the entire expedition to another steamer will be made. The destination of the expedition s near the boundary line of the province of Pinar del Rio. General Gomez has been kept thoroughly informed of the movements

Turks Deny the Story.

of the expedition.

LONDON, Jan. 25 .- The Turkish embassy as published an official denial of the Pall Mall Gazette account of the tresty between Turkey and Russia. The representatives of the Ottoman empire in England say that the report is absolutely unfounded.

Canadian Pacific Earnings MONTREAL, Jan. 25 .- Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ending January 21 were \$541,000, as compared with \$274,000 for the corresponding period last year.

World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Nich- Reichstag Not Favorable to Voting Large Sums for the Purpose.

MUST BE RAISED IN SOME OTHER WAY

Emperor Determined to Build a Large Number of New Ships.

SEES A WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY

Official Report of the Colonial Office is Not Encouraging.

Courts Scarcely Know How to Apply It-German Engineer Invents a New Military Riffe.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Jan. 25 .- A project is now being seriously considered by the emperor and the cabinet, of providing for a formidable into vote the necessary funds has rendered the scheme impossible up to the present. Recent events, however, especially the attitude of Great Britain toward Germany, have ripened the plan to accomplish an extension of the navy without the grant of large sums of money by the Reichstag. The emperor, of conferences with authorities on colonial affairs with reference to the position and needs of the German colonies, compared with the navai resources, and the inadequacy of ironclade and cruisers to maintain Gergenerally recognized.

large sums for the navy. Therefore, in order to overcome the difficulty thus presented, it is now proposed to raise a loan of 300,000,000 marks, the means for which are to be obtained by the conversion of the 4 per cent funds into 31/2 per cent. His majesty sounded the leaders of the parties, both in the Reichstag and in the Diet, during the recent fetes, and received encouraging replies. Dr. Miquel, the minister of finance, was favorable to the scheme, but Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor, and several other ministers, are opposed to it.

COLONIAL PARTY ENCOURAGED. The colonial party has been much encouraged by Emperor William's speech, lelivered on January 18 last, upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the re-establishment of the German empire. It has stirred them to increased activity, and at an enthusiastic meeting of the Colonial association on Thursday evening last, Dr. Peters, the explorer, urged that a the navy, in order to protect Germany's world-wide interests at, for instance, Adelaide, San Francisco, on the Orinoco and n the Yang-tse-Klang.

Among other things, Dr. Peters said that Germany must have the power to act, and

not have to waste time in talk. Prince von Arenberg, who presided, was nore conservative in his remarks. He condemned any preciptate action, and pointed out that it was impossible for Germany to create a navy which would rival that of Great Britain. The meeting, nevertheless, adopted Dr. Peters' resolution, and a petiion setting forth the demands of the Colonial association will be presented to the chancellor and to the Reichstag. It will ontain the request that 300,000,000 marks (about \$75,000.000,) be appropriated to inrease the navy.

An instructive contrast to these demands s furnished in the official report of the colonies, which has just been published. From this document it appears that out of Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Spanish the thousands of Germans to whom the emperor referred only 700 have apparently elected to take up their residence in Greater Germany and of this number 250 are military ister. Another meeting will be held next and civil authorities. These figures do not include southwest Africa, for which no statistics are given. The trade of the German colonies, the report also shows, is steadily decreasing, necessitating an increase of the imperial subventions by 1,500,000 marks making a total cost of over 11,000,000 marks. Striking testimony of the militarism of the colonial government is shown in the fact that the report lumps negroes, donkeys and oxen together, under the heading: "beasts of burden" of east Africa.

EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY,

Emperor William's birthday, on Monday next, will be celebrated in the usual way. others of almost equal rank. Prince Hohenlohe will give a banquet to the foreign ministers in honor of the occasion. A heroic size monument of Prince Bismarck is to be erected on the northernmost point of Germany's frontier, on the summit of the Kinlsberg, Schleswig-Holstein.

A Berlin engineer, Paul Brand, has in vented a new military rifle, which is worked by compressed air. Its magazine contains great number of bullets, and the projectiles love a perforating force 145 per cent higher than those of the Mauser rifle. A military commission is now studying the new weapon. In order to cave the Holligan chain of slands, off the Schleswig coast, from destruction, the Prussian government has asked the Diet for a large grant of money. These islands were partially submerged during the recent storm, and there was heavy loss of life among the inhabitants.

The amnesty decree which Emperor William esued on January 18, was so indefinitely worded that the courts doubt how to apply it. In Hamburg and Altoons, 500 prisoners were released, but of this number 164 had to be reincarcerated the following day. The imperial court at Leipsie on Monday ast ruled on a case which affects the rights of many Gorman-Americans. F. W. Boshine of Brooklyn, N. Y., was fined, in September last, the sum of 200 marks for evading military service by emigrating. The court quarked the sentence as not being in ac-

cord with treaty rights. The secretary of the interior, Herr von Recke, is drafting new regulations for the purpose of rendering the petroleum monopoly

At New York—Arrived—Campania, from purpose of rendering the petroleum monopoly barmless in Germany. A new system of Liverpool. traffic rates will put the German refiners. At New upon equal terms with the foreign refiners, pool-

MONEY FOR THE NAVY and especially with their American competitors,

Herr Knebel-Doeberitz, a high official of the ministry of the interior, who drafted the regulation excluding the American insurance companies from doing business in Germany, has received a high decoration from Emperor William.

The government architect, Herr Hans Zopke, has accepted the post of professor of engineers at Columbian university, Washington.

Dr. Ahlwardt has written to friends here saying it is his intention to remain in the United States as editor of a western news-

The United States ambaesador, Mr. Theodore Runyon and Mrs. Runyon dined on Tuesday with the ex-Empress Frederick. On Thursday Mr. Rungon was present at Em- Triumph of the Muscovite is a Humiliation peror William's diplomatic dinner at the palace. His majesty was very pleasent to the United States ambassador, and referred jokingly to the Venezuela question as the 'late unpleasantness."

NEWS FROM THE SKIRMISH LINES. Cuban Insurgents Worsted in Several

Small Engagements. HAVANA, Jan. 25.-Colonel Caibis, one of the Spanish army who has been in pursuit of General Maximo Gomez, commanderin-chief of the insurgent forces, telegraphed today from Quivican, south of this city, as follows:

"I started from San Felipe to Posco Redondo. Learning at the latter place that the crease of the German navy. It is well army was crossing the line between these do this, but the refusal of the Reichstag Brava, moving after half an hour's journey upon their main force, which I cannonaded and succeeded in placing myself in their midst at the San Raphael cattle farm. I followed the enemy from San Raphael to Quivican. causing them many losses. Five men were killed with bayonets by our guerillas. The engagement lasted from 4 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock last night."

Two rebels who were captured say that Gomez is suffering from a bullet wound in idea is to assist Maceo, as the latter's situa-This year's budget shows but a small item tion is causing him much anxiety. Gomes for new battleships, and the present Reichs- has sent messengers to Matanzas after the

ish loss was small. The death of the insurgent leader, Simon Sanchez, from wounds received in an engagement with the Spanish troops is confirmed from several sources, The insurgents commanded by Lacaret.

Clotilde Garcia and Roban, while on their use of their artillery the insurgents' positions zas, burned three culverts and attacked a way to Cervantes, in the province of Matanpulsed with a loss of four killed. The large crowd, numbering several thou-

sands of people, which gathered today at the public drawing of the lottery, caused the drawing to be temporarily suspended. will be resumed this evening,

A dispatch this aftergoon from Manzinillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, sayo that General Gonzales Munoz at the La Mula pass in the river Cauto district overtock the insurgents commanded by Castillo Francisco Rabi and Salvador Rios. After two hours' fighting, during which the Spanish made good petition be drawn up and addressed to the for at the river Camajuani. They were reere captured and they were compelled to retreat with a numerous loss. The troops had one man killed and sixteen wounded. Of the latter eight men are seriously wounded.

General Maceo and Leader Varona on the 20th inst. effected a union with Dr. Gainas. On the 22d they entered Mantilla, together with Leader Caras. Macco's forces were worn out from the marches since his last en gagement at Tairona and Tarados. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to get any others. Consequently Maceo has sent for reinforcements from the province of Havana, but up to the present time he has been unable to secure the hoped for assistance. Private sold ers who have arrived here agree that Maceo's position is an unpleasant one and that he may be compelled as a compromise to return to Sierra de Los Organos. This, however, is regarded as an

uninhabitable place. The column of Colonel Galble camped last night at the plantat'on of San Augustin, north of Quivican. The insurgents, who made an attempt to attack the plantation, were repulsed today near Quivican, A thousand cavalrymen, supposed to belong to the band of the insurgent leader Nunez, passed the Spanish forces at a gallop going toward San Augustin, passing on to the westward. The artillery of Colonel Galbis fired on them, appar- off steam to a sympathetic gallery. But, in ently without much effect.

SALISBURY WISER THAN HIS PARTY.

a Cynical Compliment. LONDON, Jan. 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.}-Lord Salisbury's almost complete surrender to France Among the princes present will be the king in the Slam boundary question, after a year's of Saxony, the grand duke of Baden, and protesting by the tory press against it, prompts the cynical Labouchere to say that the premier "has proved be is a wiser man than his followers, and that this Mekong dispute was as little worth quarreling over as is the bog between the Essequibo and the Orinoco." Truth also quotes authorities to show that there are not above 150 white mer all told in the disputed district, to establish what Lord Salisbury calls bona fide settle-

ments by Englishmen. The curious fact is fust published that Cardinal Moran recently presided in Sydney over meetings of Irish-Australians, held to organize a local Irish force to assist in local defense and to help the mother country if necessary. At the meeting, it is alleged in the tory press here, Mr. Redmond and his theory that England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity were unanimously repudiated.

Uprising in Hayti Suppressed, pyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-A serious uprising is reported in Port au Prince, the capital of Hayti.

After turee days of rioting in the streets the insurrection was suppressed. There is general uneasiness throughout the island. A company of Haytians arrived here on the steamer Ardie, and sailed again this evening, after conferring with the exiles here. Agents are said to be secretly fementing revolution in all parts of the republic, and the government detectives are unable to identify tham. President Hyppolite is greatly wor-

At New York-Arrived-Cuffe, from Liver-

Official Denials of the Russo-Turkish Treaty Not Conclusive.

REPORT CAME FROM RELIABLE SOURCES

Speaker's Correspondent at Constantinople Confirms the Story.

RUSSIA IS MASTER OF THE SITUATION-

for England.

POLICY OF AMERICA EAGERLY WATCHED

English Court Was in the Midst of an Unusually Festive Season When the News of Prince Henry's Death Arrived.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 25 .- The most startling olitical news of the week was the announce nent on Thursday, in a dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette, that an offensive and defensive known that his majesty has long wished to towns, I returned to cut them off at Punta Turkey. True or untrue, the story has aroused the keenest discussion throughout Great Britain and the continent, and th specials from the different European capitals contain admissions which lend color to the report. Turkey's terrible financial plight, it is believed, may have driven the sultan into the arms of Russia, and the official and semiofficial denials of the accuracy of such rumors, which are always forthcoming, are regarded with considerable suspicion, especially as the Pall Mall Gazette has been the leg, which he received on January 10 at proved to be correctly informed, in spite of the fight which took place at La Gia. Among denials, in several previous statements of the German navy, particularly in first class the wounded yesterday is the rebel general great importance. A notable instance of this Antonio Castillo, who became separated from was the Pall Mall Gazette's announcement of the impending retirement of Mr. Gladstone from active political life.

Moreover, the information contained in the Constantinople dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette is confirmed today from an excellent source, a letter from the Speaker's correspondent at Constantinople, in which the writer declares the Russo-Turkish treaty is an actual fact, although it does not exist or paper. The correspondent adds: "Russia is absolute master of the situation, and it is believed here that the enormous back sheesh sent by the sultan to the czar, valued at £35,000 (\$175,000), and including one of the most famous fewels in the imperial collection marked the secret treaty of alliance, by which Russia guarantees the integrity of the Ottoman empire and agrees to assist in the restoration of order in Kurdistan, and also in the defense of the Dardanelles. France follows Russia as a blind man follows his dog France was the first to denounce the treaty of Unikiarskelesi, now she is silent.

HUMILIATION FOR ENGLAND. "The attitude of Germany is more despicable than that of France; she is trying to win favor with Russia by outhereding Herod. The outcome of the Armenian difficulty has been the triumph of Russia and the humilia-

The English newspapers generally accept this view of the defeat of British diplomacy. The Chronicle, almost alone, views the situntion with complacency, and thinks it ought to lead to a complete entente between Russia and Great Britain on the whole Asiatic ques tion, including Egypt.

Abroad the report has caused a great deal of anxiety. The Standard's Vienna correspondent admits that the general impression here is that some arrangement between Russia and Turkey actually exists. The Neue Frei Presse of Vienna says: "There is no doubt Russia has exercised strong influence at Constantinople, but Europe can scarcely abandon its interests in Turkey in favor of a single power."

This development of the eastern question has aroused great interest as to the inten tion of the United States, and the feeling s expressed that the United States will ere long prove a potent factor in the Levant. The debates in congress upon this subject are eagerly followed and commented upon here. Regarding the action of the United States sente yesterday, when Senator Call's resolution demanding that either by peaceful negotiations or by force of arms the Armenian atrocities be stopped was defeated without a division, and the foreign relations resolution was passed unanimously appealing to the Westminster Gazette says: "All that will porbably be dismissed by Europe as but the ebullitions of Jefferson Brick blowing view of the movements of the fleet and the stir in the arsenals and organized agitation in the great cities and the imminent probabilty that the Turk may any day kill an American missionary, these utterances and yesterday's speeches cannot be too lightly dismissed. We need hardly to say that any action of the American government regarding Turkey will be warmly welcomed, even by those who have most resented the action taken at Washington concerning British

Guiana.' The outlook here in regard to the speedy settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is now looked upon as being much more hopeful. But whether the settlement will be arrived with Venezuela direct or by means of arbitration still seems an undecided question, although nobody anticipates any further serious trouble in connection with the dispute.

COURT IN DEEP MOURNING The news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg threw a deep cloud over the court and the change can only be fairly realized when the state of affairs at Osborne house now is compared with the galety there at the opening of the week. On Monday there was a decidedly festive scene at Osborne. An ameteur performance of Pinero's "The Money Spinner" was given by members of the court and was witnessed by the queen, Princess Beatrice and others of the royal family, and all the ladies and gentlemen of her majesty's household. The queen greatly enjoyed the piece and so d'd the princess, little knowing that about the time the performance com menced her husband was breathing his last at sea. In fact, the queen and princess were so delighted with the work of the amateur actors and actresses that invitations were issued for another performance, to take place on Thursday. Everything connected with the court is now changed and the trades people will be the first to feel the effects of the blow. All the social fetes and functions are cancelled during the six weeks' mourning which are to follow the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, and this means a great loss of business to those who depend upon the expenditures of the court and of society for prosperity. The full state of mourning here by the steamship Finance will be rewill last until February 3.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-Fair; Warmer; South Winds

11. France to Make War on the Church. William Will Build His Own Navy. Russo-Tarkish Alliance is Credited. United States May Invade Turkey. 2. English Uncertain of Their Position.

Steamer St. Paul Goes Aground. Thurston Impugas Gresham's Motives. 3. Exposition Association Incorporates. Boy and Cigar Held Responsible. Misseuri Mob After a Murderer. Wheat Takes an Upward Turn.

L Last Wook in Local Society.

Manderson Helps Out the Library. 5. Morton Stops the Seed Mill. Colonel Crofton in Hot Water. Byers Disappoints at Least Forty.

Affairs at South Omaha. 6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

7. Amusement Notes and Gossip. Among the Secret Societies. 8. City Council's Official Paper Squelched.

Fraternal Orders' Lands Not Exempt. 9. Co-Operative Home Building Notes. Grand Army Men Are Coming.

10, "Black Heart and While Heart." "Overalls, Jr."

11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. 12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Famous Men from Maine. Railroads in Fair France. Saunders on Territorial Times.

4. Commercial and Financial. 5. Wheelmen's Winter Experiences.

16. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip. RECEIVED CLEVELAND'S COUNSEL.

Venezuela Cautioned to Refrain from Agitation Pending Negotiations. opyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 25 .- (New York

from violence during the present crisis. A Paris cable reports that the American ommission has invited England and Venezuela to participate in the boundary inquiry. In an interview the morning Dr. Rojas, the minister of foreign affairs, authorized the World correspondent to say in hie name that Venezuela will gladly asdisposal the official records. Venezuela has no hint has heretofore reached the public a commission collecting data from the libraries in Caracas, and soon will be ready o present its case.

Another Paris cable reports that the English press is incensed at the pretensions of the American commission, and that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain says that, though England is isolated, she has sufficient strength to

assert her rights. Nicholas Biddle, the correspondent here or the New York Herald, has made a sworn complaint before the American minister of an English spy, seeking information in regard to the fortifications. The authorities of La Guayra refused to accept his explanation, although he was identified by a colonel in the Venezuelan army. He was taken under escort to Macuto, where President Crespo is, and there he was released.

Senors Urdsuella and Mendoza fought duel with swords and both were wounded, though neither was seriously hurt.

If the story that ex-President Gu blying that he is too old to fight, but offer ing \$1,000,000 to aid Venezuela against England, were true, the government here would have published the letter immediately for

political reasons. The Diario de Caracas, a semi-official organ, brands General Domingo Monagas as cant. a traitor. It says the recent revolution was organized with money paid him by the report government. Reports come from western points on the coast that the revolutionists are still active there and that General Recart is trying to drive the guerillas

into the swamps Editor Simon Barcelo, an American, now n prison, formerly was a warm friend of President Crespo. He published in El T:empo a letter strongly denouncing the government and asking for the reasons why he s confined. He demands a lawful trial.

The question of England's treating directly with Venezuela on the subject of the Guiana boundary is discussed at length in the press. The general impression is that to do so would be discourteous to the American com-

The official gazette accredits Dr. Pietriz as minister to Germany and Spain and is informed on good authority that there is to be to pass immediately a bill giving the presia renewal of d'plomatic relations with France and Belgium, which were severed by President Crespo dismissing the ministers of these countries last April for proposing a mixed tribunal to pass upon fore gn claims against W. NEPHEW KING.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET. American Financial Interests Making

Progress in France. PARIS, Jan. 25 .- The second annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Cafe Riche tonight, Mr. Seligman made a speech, in which he proposed the prosperity of the chamber. Hon, S. E. Morse, the American consul general, made a brief sp e h, and Mr. Peart e made a report, showing the work of the past year. He said the membership had just about doubled, and that the chamber had established relations with the minister of foreign affairs. He also explained that the minister of commerce had expressed a hope that the Chamber of Commerce would ultimately be able to help American importers to secure more favorable treatment. In this connection, Mr. Peartres reported that it had been demonstrated that a much higher duty had been levied upon most of the imports from America than had been placed on similar articles from other countries. This was given as one of the reasons why trade between France and America has not assumed larger proportions. The Chamber of Commerce re-elected Dr. Steven H. Tying president. Mr. Peartres was re-elected vice president. All of the other officials were be remembered, did flay alive, the other re-elected for another year.

Ezeta's Arms Scized. COLON, Colombia, Jan. 25 .- (New World Cablegram-Sp:c'al Telegram.)-Owing to the disturbed condition of the country the government has seized the arms of Ezeta's taken at Washington concerning the frontier party and deposited them in a military depot pending the supreme court's decision. .

The Spray, commanded by Captain Slocum of Boston, is reported to be ashore on the

Rocha coast. (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. COLON, Colombia, Jan. 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The mitted to import ice for the use of its employes. The supply which was brought

turned to New York.

TO OVERAWE TURKE**y**

United States Ready to Make a Demonstration Against the Sick Man.

PLANS HAVE BEEN WELL PREPARED

All Arrangements Considered and Matured by President Cleveland's Cabinet.

EUROPE WOULD WELCOME THE MOVE

Advance of the Republic Against the Moslem Would Awaken Christendom.

PORTE PLEADING FOR MORE MONEY

Poverty of the Sultan's Government

Suggested as an Explanation of the Sudden Rapprochement with Russin.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Jan. 25.-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.) - Tenight's Gazette prints two sensational letters from a Washington correspondent, of which the editor says:

"We have not hitherto reproduced them, feeling that his statements would hardly be regarded as credible in Europe."

The first letter, dated January 4, declared that the frequent cabinet meetings had ret-World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Gen- erence not to Venezuela, but to the interests eral George Uziarh has arrived from the of American missionaries in Turkey and to United States, and has delivered to President the massacres in Armenia. A demonstra-Crespo a message from President Cleveland tion by the United States navy in Turkish asking the people of Venezuela to refrain waters was seriously discussed and hence orders were given to hold the North Atlantic squadron at Hampton Roads. The second letter, dated January 12, gave the substance of the amendment Senator Call offered yesterday, as well as of the resolutions from the foreign relations committee, which were adopted. The correspondent goes on to state alleged facts regarding certain warsist the commission, and will place at its like preparations against Turkey, of which

on this side of the ocean. "Congress," he says, "is willing to act and the administration is eager to act in response to the universal sentiment of the American people, who have viewed with disgust the policy pursued by the powers while human life was being ruthlessly eacrificed in Armenia. The time is gone by when one of the great family of nations can be wholly indifferent to the ills of the subjects of another nation. By the treaty of Berlin six great powers of Europe are directly and priis arrest. He was taking photographs in the key, but they are manifestly failing to disstrests of La Guayra and was thought to be charge their self-assumed function, and the question which the United States has to decide for itself is whether, in view of that failure, our responsibility is great enough to induce action.

GOOD REASON FOR THE SHOWING. "The prevalent feeling in Washington is that we have a duty to perform. The administration recognized this when it sent warships to Turkish waters. We have locus standi there, through the presence in Turkey of several hundred American subjects, misglonaries, teachers and others. The administration recognized this principle in a still more striking fashion when it prepared its elaborate plans for a display for force in Turkey plans, which have not yet been

given publicity, but which are highly signifi-"Growing out of the presence in Turkey of American missionaries arose an incident which gave us the right to apply pressure to the Constantinople government. Mission buildings were looted and burned, and our citizens were compelled to flee for their lives. For this outrage we demanded indemnity and when the porte showed disinclination to pay, the president sent his naval department to work preparing a plan of campaign. All the necesssary data as to fortifications, garrisons, depth of water, location of custom

houses, etc., were located. "Meanwhile the government pursued with redoubled energy its preparations for war. Ship yards, gun factories and arsenals were all set at work. Monitors were prepared for service in addition. Still more significant, the secretary of the navy, after a cabinet consideration of a Turkish plan of campaign, as prepared by the experts, asked congress dent authority to enlist more men, to call upon the naval reserve and to hire transports

for carrying troops ahead. "Now for some reasons, not already explained, there is a halt in the program of moving upon Turkey. Everything had been prepared for the seizure of a Turkish port, probably Symrne, for the purpose of collect-

ing indemnity. REASONS FOR THE CHECK.

"The Turkish government, which must have been informed of the preparations, may have come forward with promises to pay, which the State department is now endeavoring to secure the fulfillment of, or more likely, the administration may have reached the conclusion that the armed seizure of a Turkish port might be held to be equivalent to a declaration of war, and therefore, beyond the

legislative prerogative of the executive. "The sentiment here is almost unanimous that it would be a grand object lesson in the beneficence of a free government if the first republic in the world should go to the rescue of Armenia in such manner as to cause the powers of Europe to brush aside their selfish game of politics and attempt a performance of their duty through very

The Westminster Gazette apparently acauthoritative, especially as to the warlike preparation. It says: "As the Turks may any day kill an American missionary, the utterances in yesterday's speaches cannot be day, at Marash, a head teacher in the American school.

"We need hardly say that any action which the American government can take in this matter will be warmly welcomed, even by those who have most resented the action of British Gulana."

BELIEF IN THE TREATY. With the almost complete subsidence of the excitement over the Venezuelan question, as well as over the kaiser's threat—and ever over Jameson, pending his arrival for trial-Armenia is again the leading subject of discussion. The existence of the alleged Russos Turkish treaty has been corroborated today Panama Railroad company is not being per- in a letter from the Speaker's usually very well informed correspondent, who gives its substance practically as telegraphed a few days before by the Pall Mall Gazette correspondent. The dispatches in all the papers